

CHAMPION

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Advertising, &c &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 5 weeks.

95 for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOCVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPEDIOUS THE PRENTENTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

NO. 30.

Public Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court, will be offered at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the first day of June next, the following portions of the real estate of THOMAS A. MARSHALL, late of Hamiltonian township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of several parcels of land, &c., situated in said township, as follows, to-wit:

No. 2, A Tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of James Marshall, John Rhea, tract No. 3, and also the Mansion tract of deceased, containing 68 Acres, 20 perches, not measured; this tract is covered with thriving Chestnut, Oak, Red Oak, &c.; this tract will be sold in lots.

No. 3, A Tract, known as the Ferguson Tract, adjoining lands of John Nickley, John Rhea, and Tract No. 2, containing 60 Acres of theretofore. The improvements are a Two-Story Log DWELLING HOUSE, a Log Stable, there is a never failing Spring of Water near the house, and a Spring in all the fields, about 10 Acres of these are clear land, the rest is covered with thriving young Chestnut, Hickory, &c.

No. 4, A Tract adjoining lands of Robert McCurdy, tract No. 5, and others, containing 33 Acres, 112 perches, not measured, covered with Chestnut, Red Oak, &c., this tract will be sold in lots.

No. 5, A Tract containing 9 Acres and 2 perches, adjoining lands of Susan Forder, and others.

No. 6, A Lot of Ground in Fairfield, fronting on the public street, and bounded by lot of Daniel Beasecker, on which are erected a two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, Weather-boarded Kitchen, with a Spring House, Wood House, and other improvements.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, at which hour the Administrators will meet persons desirous of attending the sale at the Mansion House of deceased, from which they will immediately proceed to the tracts offered for sale.

Attendance given and terms made known by JAMES H. MARSHALL, JAMES MARSHALL, Administrators. By the Court—John Eicholz, Clerk, May 12—13.

Children's Aid Society.

WM. C. PALMER, Agent of the Children's Aid Society, of Baltimore, will visit Gettysburg in a few weeks with a company of children, seeking homes for them in the country. Persons in the country wishing to aid in this benevolent work, by taking one or more of these children, should make immediate application to the undersigned. It is important to have homes in view before leaving the city. Many who wait until the children are brought on are disappointed. R. H. McCLHENY, Local Agent.

1863. Spring Styles.

R. P. McCLHENY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles of very good and fashionable hats from New York, to give a call. BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's, Women's, Children's, Girls', Boys', Ladies', Morocco, Calico, Boots, Gaiters, fine Kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes, and Garters, do, in variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial wear call and examine our stock.

R. P. McCLHENY.

HERST'S LINE.

The undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey freight either in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Besler, 203 North street, Baltimore. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

March 17.—J. H. SAMUEL HERST.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also FLOUR and FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as he lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to meet it a share of public patronage. They him.

Feb. 24.—J. M. HOWE.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Pay, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREADY,

Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Wall Paper.

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at MELLICHENY'S.

April 14.

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL article, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD, Ladies will please call and see him.

April 28.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at Dr. R. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A LOT of Fresh Gum Drops, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. R. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Feb. 17.

ALL kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Misses' and Children's HATS and PLATS, BOODS, SC., &c., at R. P. McCLHENY'S.

BURNETT'S Cocaine, Woods' Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at Dr. R. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Choice Poetry.

LOVE US AT HOME.

Ah! yes, we can bear the day's burden and heat,
The dust and rude jostlings we find in the street,
And censuring whispers that float till they meet.
The efts they were never intended to greet,
If they love us sincerely at home.
We can bear by the crowd to be hurried along,
Down-trodden, shamed, oppressed by the strong,
We can bear even lasting and unprovoked wrong,
If our hearts through it all can chant truly the song,
Oh! they love us most dearly at home.
We can bear a wild storm, be it snow, hail or rain,
Heavy losses instead of the long-looked for gain,
Up-standings and shadows that creep round our nature,
And threaten its brightness to hide or to stain,
If they love us sincerely at home.
O, love us at home! for this treasure we plead,
With all else, this withold, we are condemned,
We will sing with glad hearts, whatever our need,
They still love us—they still love us at home.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

When plenty is smiling
Around the bright door,
Amid pleasures beguiling,
Oh, pity the poor.
The blessings God sends us
In biskit and stores,
Are the riches He holds us
To succor the poor.
Each gift of this kindness
Shall increase more and more,
Unless in our blindness
We turn from the poor.
To each condescending,
Their grab he once worn,
And to him were lending,
When aiding the poor.
Earth's vanishing treasure
May thus be secure,
By large-hearted measure
Of love to the poor.
In Heaven's high journal
The record is sure,
Giving blessings eternal
To the friends of the poor.

Miscellanies.

A Beautiful Wish.

One afternoon in June 1860, I was seated at an open window, beneath which, upon the verdant lawn, were playing some half dozen children of both sexes. Suddenly, one bright little fellow exclaimed, "Oh, how I wish I was a soldier." "And I," echoed two little girls. "And I should like to be a queen," said a girl of five summers, with dark hair and eyes— "I should like to be a lady like mamma," said a little sister of the latter. "And I," said a boy of some four years, who was somewhat apart from the rest, a pale, puny child, with light, flowing hair framing a face with large blue eyes, "I would like to be an angel."

O, beautiful wish! little boy, you will be an angel, for I see it written in your pale, sweet face! Some night you will repeat your little prayer, softly, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and Jesus will call you to Him, and your wish will be granted. C. W.

Retrospection.

So much of our early gladness vanishes, utterly from our memory, we can never recall the joy with which we laid our heads on our mother's bosom, or rode on our father's back in childhood; doubtless that joy is wrought up in our nature, as the sunlight of long past mornings is wrought up into the soft mellowness of the apricot; but it is gone forever from our imagination, and we only believe in the joys of childhood. But the first glad moment in our first love is a vision which returns to us to the last, and brings with it a thrill of feeling intense and special as the recurrent sensation of a sweet odor breathed in a far-off hour of happiness. It is a memory that gives a more exquisite touch to tenderness, that feeds the madness of jealousy, and adds the last keenness to the agony of despair.

Don't be so Cross.

"Don't speak so cross!" said one little boy in the street to another. "Don't speak so cross; there's no use in it." We happened to be passing at the time, and hearing the injunction, or rather the exhortation—for it was made in an exhortatory manner—we set the juvenile speaker down as an embryo philosopher. What more could Solomon have said on the occasion? True, he has put it upon record that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and this being taken as true—and everybody knows it to be so—it is evidence in favor of the superiority of the law of kindness over that of wrath. But our young street philosopher said pretty much the same thing substantially when he said, "Don't speak so cross; there's no use in it." On the contrary, it invariably does much harm. Is a man angry? It inflames his ire still more, and confirms in his enmity him who, by a kind word and a gentle and pleasing demeanor, might be converted into a friend. It is, in fact, an addition of fuel to the flame already kindled. And what do you gain by it? Nothing desirable, certainly, unless discord, strife, contention, hatred, malice and uncharitableness be desirable. The boy spoke the "words of truth and soberness" when he said, "don't speak so cross; there's no use in it."

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The Woof of Life.

Sweetly sang the morning stars, heralding the rosy dawn and ardent sunbeams that, glancing in golden light over the dew-gemmed earth, wakened its dwellers from slumber to the activity of life.

Within a quiet dwelling, on a shore of a lake whose rippling surface is glowing with the reflection of golden light, a mother clasps the frail form of an infant son to her bosom; raising her heart in prayer to God that his life may be useful and happy—such a life as will fit the immortal soul—a home of eternal light and joy. Low bending from above is a beautiful angel clothed in garments of purity, and the silver radiance of its wings overshadows the new-born babe with a halo of guardian love. The web of the life just begun stretches onward through this mortal to the tumult beyond the shores of time, and with prophetic eye the guardian angel sees the dark, silver and golden threads, that make the woof of life, woven into it, she breathes a vow to shield it from danger; and music, sweetened as a seraph's lyre, floats out upon the soft air, as on shining wings she soars to heaven to write the name of that babe in the book of immortal life.

Childhood is past, and youth has come. The woof of life has only silver and golden threads, with here and there a shadow tint, while he whom we saw to frail and helpless in his mother's arms, now, with noble aspirations, looks forward, seeing only threads of a brighter and more enduring hue. The sky above him is calm and shining, and flowers grow on either side of his pathway, while that sweet angel spreads above him her overshadowing wings.

Time moves on with noiseless step—nobody enters upon the arena of active life, and into the woof of life is weaving a name that future generations shall repeat and bless. It is a summer's eve, and within the room where he first opened his eyes upon the light of life he sits by the couch of her who kindly cared and loved him in infancy and childhood, and with moistened eye watches for her lamp of life to go out. Then there are dark threads in the woof of life, but the angel wings that overshadowed him on the day of his birth are hovering over him still.

Again are the golden threads in the woof of life. He stands before the altar, with whom he has chosen to be the partner of his days, and utters the responses that bind two willing hearts; "I hold stronger and more enduring than his life. Again the beautiful angel bends low, whispering the name of peace and love, and he walks the earth with a happy, trusting heart, while the threads that make up the woof of life are only of silver and gold.

Years are gone. There are many darkly bined threads mingled in the woof of these years; here and there are dark tints where the sunbeam breath of disappointment swept across his pathway—a darker thread, as a beautiful immortal exotic, that had bloomed awhile in his home, was exalted to heaven, in its native clime, leaving a meadow both as bright as the noonday sun, and dark as midnight, while a lonely mound tells us where rests the mortal casket.

Silver looks shade his brow, but his arm is strong to protect her who has walked by his side for many years, and hopefully struggles to hold her back from the embrace of the Angel of Death. In vain he hopes—the loved form he presses to his heart becomes dull—cold and cold.

In that dread hour of darkness he is not alone—the angel is near, and once more folding him in her shining wings, tells him of that other life, upon another shore, where hearts severed may be re-united; only a little while—the wavering of a few more threads in the woof of life—and he, too, will no longer walk life's pathway.

From the windows of a dwelling a light streams out in the still midday darkness. Within, a weary form is resting on a low couch, the eye dimmed by four-score years wandering from one to another of the group around, and as the hand of a fair grandchild puts back the snow-white hair from the thin, furrowed brow, on which the dew of death is gathering, and kisses the sunken cheek, his mind wanders back to that golden morning when before the altar, and he repeats the name of her who, with him, there pledged their vows.

The beautiful angel that has followed him through life, is with him in the hour of death—the silvery brightness of her wings overshadow him; yet still he flings his eyes upon the cold shore, till the morning stars pale in the eastern sky, and the golden sunlight glances over the dew-gemmed earth. The last thread in the woof of life is woven, and the guardian angel spreads his wings to guide the freed immortal to a heavenly home, while strains of seraphic music never heard by mortal ears welcome another dweller to that clime where no dark threads are woven in the golden woof of life, beyond the river of death.

A young lady of high accomplishments, the family being without a servant at the time, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering, the beau gazing at the harp and piano, exclaimed: "I thought I heard music on which instrument were you performing?" "On the gridiron, sir, with the accompaniment of the frying pan," replied she. "My mother is without a servant, and she says I must learn to finger those instruments sooner or later, so I have this day commenced a course of lessons."

A lady looks older for not confessing how old she is. If she never allows her age to be upon her tongue, it will show all the more in her face.

Anagrams.

A GAME MUCH IN VOGUE IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLES.

An anagram is the dissolution of a word into its letters, as its elements, and then by a new connection of them making some perfect sense, applicable either to the person or thing named.

As some words have three or more of the same letters, for the convenience of those who cannot readily procure four alphabets of printed letters, below we give them:—

A	A	A	A	B	B
B	B	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	E	E	E
E	E	F	F	F	F
G	G	G	G	H	H
H	H	I	I	I	I
J	J	J	K	K	K
L	L	L	L	L	L
M	M	M	M	M	N
N	N	O	O	O	O
P	P	P	P	Q	Q
Q	R	R	R	R	R
S	S	S</			

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GUTTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, June 2, 1863.

The Draft.
Preparations for speedy Enrollment.—There hundred thousand men to be raised—Opinion of the Secretary of War on the Money Commutation—The Question Awaiting the President's Decision.

A draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause sickness. The old bronzed warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused by getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the departments, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a Provost Marshal General.

Colonel Clemens has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointment of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enrollment will commence to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once assigned to their regiments after a few days preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three years men in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months' men from Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men is ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many—while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from forty to fifty thousand.

But the most difficult to determine is the relation to the whole matter, is the proper construction of the 13th section of the Conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government *must* receive \$300 in commutation of service from a conscript, then the purpose and intention of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offers \$300, the Government will not get a man if that construction prevails. If the 13th section be construed as obligatory on the Government to receive money for personal service, the act, it is felt, will be a failure, and the Government will be left without the ability to procure men to fill up the ranks of the wasted regiments. The few men that may be got that are unable to raise \$300 will consist of those having the least interest in the purity of the Union, and consequently will make the worst soldiers.

The Secretary of War holds that the act leaves it as optional with him to receive money commutation as it is for the conscript to offer it. The 13th section says that "any person drafted may pay \$300" to such person as "secretly may authorize to receive it, for the procurement of such substitute." \$300, if received, is to be paid to some person who offers himself as a substitute. The law makes no other provision for the use of the money. The Secretary of War is not a Federal treasurer. He gives no bonds—he is not a financial officer. The assistant provost marshals are not Federal treasurers, under bond. They have no use for the commutation money, unless it be to pay it over directly to persons who have volunteered as substitutes. What the whole act calls for is men, not revenue. It is not a bill to raise money to support the Government, but to procure able bodied men to fight public enemies. Any other construction nullifies the law. The 13th section should, therefore, be construed in harmony with the purpose and object of the act, and not technically in a way to render it abortive, to take away the power of national self-defence, which is simply suicide. The Secretary of War holds that he is not bound to receive any conscript's money unless there is a "substitute" standing ready to take the money and serve in his place. This is the common sense view of the act. Another question is raised in this connection: Is it constitutional after drafting a body of men, to let off three-fourths of them upon the payment of a few dollars, and to force the remaining fourth into the camp and battle-field? It is certainly not in accordance with the principles of republican government.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from proving abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the \$300, as it is clearly optional with him. The act says he "may appoint a person" to receive the money. Suppose he concludes he won't then what? Why, the conscript must find his own substitute or go himself. This is the short, blunt, Jacksonian mode of solving the difficulty, and the course that ought to be pursued.

The other way is one which complies with the letter of the law, and yet prevents the full number of men called for by the draft. It is as follows: 1. Order a draft for a given number of men. 2. Call for an equal number of volunteers to act as substitutes. 3. Offer each a bounty of \$400 (\$100 paid by the Government, as provided in section 17, and \$300 dollars by the conscript). 4. Let each conscript, who wishes to, contribute, deposit his money in bank, and enter his name in a memorandum or pass-book in the office of the enrolling officer, for the inspection of volunteers who have tendered their services as "substitutes." 5. Let each volunteer designate from the list for whom he will serve, receive the conscript's money and take his musket. 6. Let each conscript and substitute state his first, second, third and fourth choice of regiments in which he desires to serve. If more men apply for admission into a regiment than can be received, draw lots for the choice. But each man to be restricted to regiments of his own State. By this course each recruit will be placed among his own friends and neighbors. 7. Let the volunteering commence before the draft is made, as it will save many to volunteer to serve as substitutes in order to escape being drafted, as is that case, they would only get the \$100 paid by the Government, and but \$25 of their own.

A few miles west of Port Gibson the advance of Gen. Grant's army found in a forest by the roadside two immense piles of bacon, each covering an acre of 2,500 square feet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 10,000 pounds. The enemy, counting upon an easy victory at Thompson's Mills, had loaded his train with these supplies, and his retreat was so hurried that he had not time to remove or destroy them. Of course, they as well as an abundance of tents, fell into our possession.

The Richmond Enquirer intimates that the South will not receive Mr. Vallandigham, and says they "will not permit the Southern Confederacy to become a penal colony for the United States." This is, perhaps, the bitterest insult that the rebels North have yet received from their friends in the South, while at the same time it exhibits a proper appreciation of the character and motives of the present leaders of the Democratic party.

The final construction of the thirteenth section of the Conscription act must come from the President, and it is not known how he will decide it, but it is believed that he will take the ground that the law calls for men and not money; that it is a military and not a revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be provided for every name that is drawn from the box.

The President and General Grant.
We all remember the bitter outcry which was raised against Gen. Grant, after the disaster at Pittsburg Landing. The outcry was indignantly suspending. He was denounced as defective in every quality as a soldier and a man, while the President was openly rebuked as an imbecile for refusing to accede to the demands of Grant's removal. These facts are so aptly referred to by the Morning Chronicle, that we cannot refrain from adopting its language, as more fitting than any which we can employ in alluding to the same circumstances: The succession of brilliant victories which have crowned the efforts of our armies in the Southwest fills every loyal heart with gratitude and with renewed confidence. Gen. Grant has won for himself and for the noble officers and soldiers under his command imperishable laurels. He has plunged the knife into the spinal cord of rebellion, and the hideous monster lies prostrate and quivering in every nerve. He has rendered a service to the Union which will cause his memory to live so long as heroism is admired and military genius is appreciated. Yet it was against General Grant that the most bitter and persistent efforts were made during the last winter and spring. Gentlemen of the highest responsibility and unquestioned patriotism urged President Lincoln to order his removal. A variety of charges were made against him by persons who believed them to be well founded, and earnest and even passionate appeals were made to the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss him from his high position. The President, with profound sagacity and unalterable integrity and justice which has shone out so conspicuously in the dark hours of our national trials, *sustained* General Grant. The whole country now enjoys the fruit of his wise and prudent judgment.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GUTTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, June 2, 1863.

We learn from the Compiler, that

Mr. Amos Dutter and Mr. Isaac Stoner, of Littlestown, were arrested on Wednesday last, by the Provost Guard, and taken before the Marshal at Westminster, charged with hostility to the Government, and disloyal acts. They very wisely repented, took the oath of allegiance to the Government, and were discharged. Several others had been acting in the same manner, but could not be found by the Guard, and they are still about, but, we presume, "keeping quiet."

Union Meeting in Cashtown.

There will be a meeting of all the Loyal Citizens of the County, who can make it convenient to attend, at the house of John McCleary, in Cashtown, on Saturday evening, June 6, at 7 o'clock. There will be a speaker on the occasion. It is hoped there will be a general attendance of the loyal men of the county.

Some weeks ago, the residence of

Catharine and Maria Siegle, in Abbottstown, mountaineers, was entered during their absence, and about one dozen of dresses of various styles, stolen. Since that time two negro girls, living next door, were arrested, and held to bail for their appearance at our next Court.

The house of Mrs. Cashman, in Mt.

Pleasant township, on the road from McSherrystown to Hunterstown, was entered by a burglar in the night of the 9th ult., and robbed of \$13, whilst the family was sleeping in an upper story. The villain is not known.

The patriotic ladies of Middletown

and vicinity, have made up and forwarded to the Christian Commission another large box of useful articles for the Sick and Wounded soldiers in our Hospitals.

JAMES A. MCALISTER, Orderly

Sergeant, Co. H, 30th Regt. Iowa Volunteers, formerly of Adams county, and son of James McAlister, died at St. Louis, on board of the U. S. Hospital Ship Nashville, May 22d, of disease contracted in camp.

The County Commissioners, on

Wednesday last, awarded the contract for building the bridge across Swift Run, to Elias Roth, (lowest bidder,) at \$1,025.

Railroad Accident.

On Wednesday evening, as the train of cars arrived at Littlestown, Henry Briar, a youth about fourteen years of age, attempted to jump on the locomotive while it was in motion, and in doing so his foot slipped and got under the wheel of the tender, which cut and smashed it in such a horrible manner as to require amputation, about three inches below the knee joint. He is at present doing very well and his physicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

This is another warning to boys who are constantly jumping on cars while they are in motion. The wonder is that there are not more accidents of the kind.

Col. George Hay.

Col. Hay, of the 87th Regt. Pa. Vol., has resigned his office on account of ill health, and has left the regiment for his home at York. The officers of the Regiment had a meeting at Webster, West Va., on the 13th of May, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, regretting that Col. Hay had been obliged, from bodily infirmities, to tender his resignation, and complimenting him in the strongest terms, for his ability as an officer, his courtesy and kindness to all, and his generous disposition on all occasions.

At an election held by the 87th

Regt. P. V. Lieut. Colonel John Schell was elected Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. George Hay; Maj. J. A. Stahle was elected Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Noah Ruhl was chosen Major.

The 126th Regiment was welcomed

home at Chambersburg, an Saturday week, in happy style. The escort consisted of the provost guard, the cadets of the Academy, thirty-four little girls representing the States of the Union, and a large number of citizens of the town and country. After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted in the public square, and the regiment was addressed in a speech of welcome by Rev. Mr. Nicolls. A collation was then partaken of, in Franklin Hall, the long tables fairly groaning under a profusion of good things.

SCOTT'S DEATH IN THE CARS.

On Friday morning week on the express train of the P. R. W. & C. R. R. running West from Pittsburgh, an old gentleman from Lebanon county, named John Witmer, fell dead from disease of the heart, in the private apartment of the car, between Loudonville and Mansfield. His remains were taken off at the Mansfield Junction, a coffin prepared, and his son, who was with him, started on the return home with his remains the same day. The deceased was going to visit two sons who resided there. He was a respectable citizen of Lebanon county, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Enrolling Officers for Adams County.

The following list exhibits the names of the persons appointed by the Provost Marshal of this District, GEORGE EYSTER, Esq., Dr. STRESS, Surgeon, and J. T. McLENNEN, as the enrolling officers of the Draft for Adams county. JAMES McCLEARY, of this Borough, is the Special Agent of the Board, to whom those appointed will report by Thursday next, at Gettysburg, if accepted by them.

1. Burwick township—Joseph Kepner.

2. Butler—Thomas J. Bell.

3. Conestoga—Francis Kirchner.

4. Coughland—Henry Lott, Jr.

5. Franklin—Joseph D. Miller.

6. Franklin—Paxton H. Higham.

7. Germany—Joseph D. Miller.

8. Gettysburg Borough—James McCleary.

9. Hamilton—Henry B. Baker.

10. Hamilton—J. S. Witherow.

11. Huntingdon—James Davis.

12. Latimore—Jonathan Brueckner.

13. Liberty—Wm. Schrecks.

14. Mcallen—Benjamin Mumma.

15. Mountjoy—Newton Hauer.

16. Mountjoy—George Hagerman.

17. Oxford—Howard N. Decker.

18. Reading—R. Shapley.

19. Scranton—Hugh McLeamy.

20. Tyrone—Geo. Walter.

21. Union—John Spangler, Jr.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Bank of

Northumberland are in circulation. They

are dated February 1, signed by J. R.

Priestly, Cashier, and John Taggart, Presi-

dent. The latter has signed no notes since

Dec. 1854. The paper is rather light.

Keep an eye on notes of this Bank for the

present.

Counter

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

General Grant.

The Washington Chronicle, in the course of an elaborate biographical notice of Gen. Grant, has the following, describing his personal appearance:

Gen. Grant is about five feet nine inches high, has sandy hair and whiskers, blue eyes, a firm and determined mouth, a well-shaped nose, and a complexion that shows the effects of exposure. He is very fair from what is called a handsome man. He has a good form, very square shoulders, and generally stands squarely on his feet, never resting on one leg, or leaning against a support. He never uses profane or extravagant language. He is almost a model of temperance, seldom drinking at all, but he smokes continually. In conversation he is rarely animated, except among his most intimate and familiar companions.—

He prides himself on his oratorical powers. At the battle of Monterey he was ordered to carry an order to a point where he had to pass under the fire of a battery. He put his horse into a full gallop, threw himself off on one side, after the manner of the Indians, holding on by the horse's mane and by one leg thrown over the cringle of the saddle, and in this position leaped a four-foot wall. Gen. Grant was married soon after he left the regular army, and has now three children, one of whom, a boy about six years old, is nearly as good a rider as his father.

General Grant is an unassuming, modest man, has no personal enemies, never speaks ill of any one, even of those who injure him, knows nothing about politics, has no ambition for office or distinction, but only desires to do his duty. General Hallock described him very well when he said: "What I like about Grant is that when he is ordered to do anything he sets right about doing it. There are no objections or cautions or suggestions of delay—not a moment's rest until the order is executed as well as he can do it with the means at his command." Grant is not a man of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have shown him to possess a strategical skill of the highest character, particularly those since he has been his own chief. But he is not one that we should set down as a great man; and a person seeing him but once would almost surely have a mean opinion of his powers. Paradoxical as it may seem, it has been Gen. Grant's good fortune to have been always underrated. Newspaper correspondents, who make it their business to criticize and dictate, not to narrate events; politicians who have places to fill, and contractors—all have joined in one general and unbroken denunciation of General Grant.

The conqueror of Fort Donelson, he became a political might have been run for Senator from Illinois, and then some one else would have fought the battle of Shiloh, and the twenty days' campaign of Vicksburg. Had any political party undertaken so persistently to make a popular hero out of Grant as they have out of some general who have never won a success, there would be an anti-Grant party, and another wrangle about "political generals." Fortunately, Grant is a soldier, and nothing but a soldier; he has said that he wants to see this war through and then go back to Galena and sell hardware and leather. He has never had a day's leave of absence since he entered the service, though his family have twice visited him in camp. His qualities are not, therefore, appreciated by the people, though they are by the Government; which may now feel as great a pride in having sustained Gen. Grant as in any other instance when they have withheld popular clamor and private exasperation.

Prices in Dixie.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d contains the price list of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of the Rebel Congress to estimate the prices to be paid during the next two months for articles impressed into the use of the Rebel army, among which are the following: wheat per bushel \$4 50, corn \$4 00, oats \$2 50, salt \$5; flour, per barrel, \$22 50; bacon, salt pork, and lard, \$1 per lb; wool \$2 50, tallow candle \$1, soap 31 cents, brown sugar \$1, coffee \$3, tea \$10, leather \$2, hay \$50 per ton, pig iron \$3 50; freight, per mile per hundred, grain 3 cents; two-horse team 1 driver, per day, \$10, four-horse \$12, six-horse \$16; laborers, found, \$2 per day, \$10 per month, and one-half these rates if found by the army. It must be recollect that the Rebels have to seize all stores now, and all individuals have to pay double and treble these rates. An act for rebels forbids seizing all the people have, as it would cause starvation.

ANOTHER YANKEE INTRUSION.

The Beaufort (South Carolina) Free South reports another Yankee outrage. A certain Captain Greenleaf has been clearing out the wells in Beaufort, from which the Barnwells, Rhett's, Pickenses, Moultons, and others used to draw, or have drawn, the water they mixed with their punches, cocktails and juleps. The Free South says:

"Some of our residents were slightly astonished at perceiving that they had been dibbling a lot of old hats, pupps, well-worn boots, coats, crockery, tin cans, vegetable, second hand clothing, etc., etc."

Recently, Bishop Smyth, the Roman Catholic bishop of Iowa, destroyed a movement for organizing a secret disloyal society in Dubuque. After vesper services the Bishop addressed his congregation on the subject of disloyal secret societies, saying that they were opposed to the spirit of the Catholic Church, and warning his parishioners that if they joined them they would thereby place themselves outside the pale of the Church. He would give those members of the Church who had joined the organization two weeks to leave it, and then if they still continued in it, they might consider themselves excommunicated. The Bishop then concluded with a most eloquent appeal to his hearers, to sustain the Government under which they lived. Though he lives in the hot bed of the western Secessionists, Bishop Smyth, ever since the firing of the first gun, has kept the national flag flying on his house, next his church, and both edifices are thus included beneath its folds.

The Presbyterian General Assembly Old School, met at Peoria, Illinois, on Thursday. Two hundred and twenty-five commissioners are in attendance. Dr. Morrison, of Northern Indiana, has been chosen Moderator, and Dr. Knox, of Philadelphia, temporary clerk; and Boston has been selected as the place of meeting next year.

An Ignoble Peace.

There are some men who are in favor of Peace, on any terms, and at any cost. One of them recently wrote a letter to the *News*, taking this ground. The *Express* published it, and then unanswered it. In the reply is this paragraph, which contains all in a nutshell:

"The Confederate enemy demands not only boundaries incompatible with the national life and safety, but the most important part of the United States coast, stretching from the Chesapeake to the Gulf, with claims to one-half of the Mississippi, and of land and water division which would keep the two powers at war, with slight interruptions, perhaps to the end of time."

The Express was thought at one time to incline towards a peace at any price. But this article shows that it comprehends the impossibility and inadmissibility of this policy. It is death to the Nation, and destruction to all its material interests. No man in his right mind can be in favor of it. Whenever your copperhead neighbors talk about peace, read the above extract to him, and see what he can say to it.

How They Do in Dixie.

If a man speaks or writes against our Confederate cause, he is branded and exiled as a traitor or public enemy.—*Moore Register.*

That is sensible, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. That is right, and according to the rules of war and the law and customs of all nations in time of war, and especially in time of civil war. But we have a class of men among us in the loyal States—republicans they are sometimes called—who, though they think it well enough in the Southern confederacy, condemn all such proceedings on the part of the Government. They want to say what they please against the Government and in favor of the rebellion, and claim that they have a right to, without let or hindrance.

—We repeat the question, *Are Copperheads Traitors?* Let this incident answer.

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Are Copperheads Traitors?

Mr. W. A. Porter, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, was in Philadelphia a few days since, when he was solicited by Charles Ingalls, the President of the "Central Democratic Club," to appear at the Club House and address the rabble which usually constitute the audiences at that resort. Mr. Porter has been, and still is, Democrat—but that son of tories and tory himself, Ingalls, supposed that he was of the traitor stripe of Democrats. Accordingly when Mr. Porter appeared at the Club House, he very much astonished the copperheads by declaring that he was a war Democrat—that he was convinced it was the duty of every true man to support the administration in its efforts to put down rebellion, and that all who oppose those efforts were alike traitors with those in arms. Such a speech was not looked for by Ingalls. The officers of the club were disengaged with the noble sentiments thus bravely expressed. The rabble, the poor deluded ants, who are made the cats-paw of the traitors who control the club, began to bellow with rage, declaring that they were all copperheads, and demanding that Mr. Porter be ejected from the room. Indeed, it was with difficulty that Mr. Porter escaped with his life, after having thus declared himself in favor of sustaining the Government in the presence of an organization whose object is to contribute to its overthrow.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Give Us a Call!

ODOR & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba, TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas, MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCO, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spain, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cut; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds, PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands, COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also No. 1 article of Coal Oil, HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides, FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Nuts, Confections, Fruits, Fish by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Choco-late, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Cambric, Soap, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Buttons, Buttons, Ropes, Golds, Chintz, &c. &c. GIVE US A CALL! Gettysburg, May 12, 1862.

Watches, Jewelry & Diamonds.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., 802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WE ARE always on hand, a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen or Boys wear. Some of our own importation, extra fine quality.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as also the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal presents.

We have also on hand, a most splendid assortment of Diamonds, Jewelry of all kinds, to which we invite your attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually for.

All kinds of Watches, repaired in the very best manner, warranted to give satisfaction. WEDDING RINGS on hand and made to order. Call on address.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., 802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, P. S. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. All orders from the Country will receive especial attention.

May 5, 1862.—J. M.

Commencement

OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN. GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY! Come to GOLDMAN'S, at Sampson's old Stand.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!!

I. GOLDMAN has just received a new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, such as Cashmere Coats, Tweed Coats,

Melton Cloth Coats, Black Cloth & Cashmere

COATS: PANTALOONS, a large variety of all patterns and qualities: VESTS, a large variety for all seasons in year. HATS! HATS! HATS!!! Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Suspenders, Knives, Port monies, Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, Oigars, Pipes, and many other articles, too numerous to mention. A general assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

I. GOLDMAN returns his thanks to his friends and customers in general for the liberal patronage he has received from them and hopes they will in future favor him with calls and purchases, as he is confident that he can satisfy all those who will patronize him in future. Selling his goods at low prices, there is money saved to the purchaser. His motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Don't forget "THE SPOT!"

I. GOLDMAN, May 19. At Sampson's Old Corner.

SEEDS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We

doubt whether, even in our largest cities, is fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Linen is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.

The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SPRING GOODS.

A. SCOTT & SON'S.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods which will be sold cheap. Consisting of,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c. For Men and Boys wear we have Cloths, Cashmeres, Coatings, Vestings with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

A. SCOTT & SON.

May 14.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg-street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections— together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.

JOHN GRUELL.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION

STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG, SPRING, GERMANTOWN.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg

and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & G. HORNER, at an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

TOOTH POWDERS,

DRY PAINTS,

and PAIN'S ground in OIL,

OILS, expressed and distilled,

STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

At the popular Patent Medicines, together

with a selection of fine WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been re-

quired, and others are arriving, which I am

offering to the public on very accommo-

ting terms. My Medicines have all been

purchased under my personal inspection and

supervision from the most reliable houses.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given

to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

—A D V I C E G E B A T S .

May 13, 1862.

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Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the man-

ufacture of Vinegar, on Washington

street, a few doors north of West Middle

street, Gettysburg. He has been in manufac-

turing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it

has given general satisfaction.

The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufac-

tured Vinegar, consists in it being made en-

tirely of grain, no acid of any kind being

used in its composition, and free from every

thing injurious. It is strong, and at the

same time pleasant to the taste, and has all

the preservative qualities found in pure Cider

Vinegar. It is prepared to wholesale this

Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine

for yourselves.

ADAM DLEH.

—

Certificate.

WE have used in our families, for vari-

ous purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and

sold by ADAM DLEH, and find it to be all

that he represents it to be. We have fairly

tested it and believe it to be superior in every

respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar

we have ever used, and would recommend it

to all persons.

WM. BOYER & SON, Gettysburg,

Jacob Norbeck & Co.,

Codori & Gillepie,

John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,

Levi Pitzer,

A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 13, 1862.

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FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.

WE are constantly adding new supplies

to our already large and fashionable stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

We have every style of Spring and Sum-

mer Hats, which in quality and price cannot

fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and

Caps of every description, and of the latest

style.

Our stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

GAITERS, &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentle-

men and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better pro-

vided now to give fits and greater bargains,

good fits and fashionable goods. Call at the

sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg-street.

JOHN CULP,

ALEX. COBEAN,

June 10.

—

New Confectionery & Ice Cream

SAUOON.

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JOHN GRUELL.

—

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.

In